

SLASHED THROAT OF YOUNG WIFE

Then Left House Declaring
He Would Drown
Himself.

WOMAN AT HOSPITAL IN BAD CONDITION

Tragedy Said to Be Result of
Quarrel Over Refusal of Mrs.
Wilcher to Live With
Her Husband Any
Longer—Warrant
Issued.

As the result of a quarrel because she refused to live with him again, James H. Wilcher yesterday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, slashed his sixteen-year-old wife's throat from ear to ear, and she now lies in the City Hospital in a very precarious condition. It is stated by the police that this is the second time Wilcher has made an attempt on the life of the woman, on both occasions cutting her throat.

Cut Her Throat.

Yesterday evening Mrs. Wilcher returned to the home of her husband to procure some of her clothes, which she meant to take back with her to her father's home. She was accompanied by her mother. Arriving at the house, she was met by her husband, who requested that she might take her things to her father's home, as she was not to live with him. She consented and the two went upstairs to a bedroom. Wilcher, it is said, locked the door behind him and placed the key in his pocket. What passed between the two is not known, but it is evident that Wilcher asked his wife to come back to him and that she refused. Finding his efforts of no avail, Wilcher, it is charged, snatched a razor from his pocket and with it cut his wife's throat from ear to ear. He then went downstairs and kissed his mother good-by, telling her that he was going to drown himself. "You haven't the nerve to do it," she is said to have been heard to say.

The ambulance was sent for and Dr. Rudin and Mason responded. They treated the woman on the spot, and then took her to the City Hospital, where Dr. Rudin set about to do everything in his power to save the unfortunate girl's life. There are chances for her recovery, but her condition is very precarious.

Wilcher and his wife were married about two years ago. The girl, it is said, was then but fourteen years old. Twelve months ago her husband snatched a razor from his pocket and cut her throat. She was taken to the City Hospital, and there was attended by Dr. Leonard, who managed to save her life.

Warrant Issued.

Mr. Woodcock, father of the sixteen-year-old wife, who is a night watchman at the Richmond Locomotive Works, swore out a warrant against Wilcher last night, and the police were immediately put upon his trail. Every effort will be made to locate him, as it is not believed that he will carry out his threat of committing suicide.

TRIP SOUTH IN FINE WEATHER

President Enjoys Sunday in Inspection of Ships—Now
Below Cuba.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 12.—Wireless telegrams received here from the battleship Louisiana, with the President and party aboard, en route to Cuba, show that at 7 o'clock this morning the ship, with her convoys, the Washington and Tennessee, was at a point about three hundred miles southeast of Jupiter Inlet, Florida. The squadron was headed for Crooked Island passage, between Crooked Island and Watling, or San Salvador Island.

Captain Connel expected to reach Cape May, at the eastern extremity of the island of Cuba, by nightfall to-day if the present weather conditions continue.

The President and party were all well and much interested in the regular Sunday inspection of the warship yesterday.

YOUNG LAWYER HELD ON CHARGE OF SWINDLING

NEW ORLEANS, November 12.—Attorneys charging attempt to defraud the Commercial Germania Bank and Trust Company of \$15,000, and also charging the uttering of a worthless check for \$125, were to-day held against Fred Deibel, Jr., an attorney. He is one of six young men examined last Saturday for recent bank swindling. Two other men are held as witnesses.

EQUIVALENT TO DECLARING RELIGIOUS WAR, SAYS PIU

PARIS, November 12.—The debate on the application of the church and state separation law was resumed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. M. Piu, amid applause from the right, insisted that the state should negotiate a settlement at Rome. As matters stood, the Pope, he said, was forced to choose between moral and material ruin or continue to prefer poverty and schism. A refusal to modify the law, M. Piu declared, would be equivalent to the declaration of a religious war by the state.

IMMIGRATION AND THE COLORED MAN

Race Question Discussed
By Southern Quarantine
Conference.

PROBLEM MUST BE SETTLED BY SOUTH

Negro Must Recognize Dominant
Authority or He Must Go,
Leading Men of South
Tell Plainly of the
Duty of Both
Races.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 12.—The Southern Immigration and Quarantine Conference, aside from the appointment of committees, gave the day over to speech-making by men representative of every section of the South. While the conference, which was presided over by its president, John I. Cox, Governor of Tennessee, was called primarily for the consideration of matters pertaining to immigration and quarantine, the action of the Federal government in taking charge of the quarantines two years ago eliminated almost entirely that subject from discussion, and the delegates devoted the time to a consideration of methods necessary to securing a proper share of the immigrants arriving in this country from foreign shores.

The discussion had not proceeded far when the race question came to the fore and occupied the attention of the delegates throughout the two sessions of the day. The sentiment of the delegates on the negro question was manifested early in the day in the burst of applause which greeted Governor Cox's statement that the South must deal with the negro, that the negro must be protected and his rights preserved, that political rights must be taken away from the low and vicious of the race. This sentiment was further endorsed when Governor Heyward of South Carolina, who made the principal speech of the day and was given an ovation, declared that immigration would yet solve the negro problem.

There is some sentiment to-night in favor of holding the next annual conference in Charleston.

The Race Question.

Governor Cox, in the course of his remarks, said: "The problem must be settled by the South, but the aid and sympathy of the North is essential. If they will not join us," continued the Governor, "if they will not repeal the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, then let us have no more to do with them in the fundamental law of every Southern State a guarantee to the negro for protection of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but forever denying to the white and ignorant all political rights." (Applause.)

Governor D. C. Heyward, of South Carolina, delivered an address, in which he said the coming of immigrants to the South had a bearing upon the practical and direct solution of the race problem. There had been too much theorizing; it was time for action. He said:

"Without a precedent in the history of the world to be guided by, nearly always misconstrued and misunderstood, the people of the South have for forty years sought to reconcile differences which were bound to arise between two races living upon the soil. The races differ widely in intelligence and moral responsibility, one being inferior to the other. Only till a few years ago the inferior race was in servitude to the superior, and with no preparation whatever, was given equal civil and political rights under the Constitution.

"Under such adverse circumstances, no other people upon this earth could have done as well as the Southern people have done in meeting existing conditions, and this fact alone should not only give us courage and hope for the future, but should entitle us to the trust and confidence of the world.

"Decisional feeling fortunately is passing away and our people understand each other better. Problems which were at one time peculiarly Southern, are becoming national. We Americans are more and more mutually carrying the white man's burden. We have been seeking for some time to make some change in our political and economic system which will affect the negro alone and which will, at the same time, aid in solving our problem.

"The white race is the predominant race, and the negro must understand once for all that the bounds of the social and political question will be determined by the white man alone and by the white man's code. He has a right to expect that his civil status should be the same in every respect as is that of the white man. A proper understanding of these fundamental principles by the negro—and there is no reason why he should not—

(Continued on Second Page.)

FIVE KILLED IN ONE NIGHT AT BLUEFIELD

Man Shoots Two Companions
Over Card Game—Fatally
Wounds Three Negroes.

TOM MILLER, a workman at the Mason & Mumford railroad camp, shot and killed Abraham Arters and William Beals, two companions, during a dispute over a game of cards at Oakvale to-night. Constable Pursell, charged with the Coal and Coke Company's negroes, shot three of the company's negroes and killed three of the company's negroes. The men resisted arrest, and the off on in order to protect himself, was compelled to shoot them. The shooting was the result of a drunken brawl, which the officer tried to stop. Pursell will not be arrested.

BANKERS SEEK AID OF CONGRESS

Authority To Issue Emergency Circulation
Will Be Asked.

SHAW AND TREAT MAKE ADDRESSES

Secretary of the Treasury Tells
Bankers of His Desire for
Some Reform in Currency
Legislation Which Will
Meet Legitimate
Demands.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Gratifying progress, according to the members, was made at the meetings to-day of the committee representing the American Bankers' Association and the New York Chamber of Commerce, who have gathered here to endeavor to agree on a measure for the consideration of Congress, giving authority to banks to issue emergency circulation in cases of financial stringency. The meetings were presided over by President A. B. Stearns, of the Chase National Bank, of New York City, the chairman of the bankers' committee. Secretary Shaw, Comptroller of the Currency Hildy and United States Treasurer Treat each addressed the members.

Without committing himself to any one plan, Secretary Shaw told the bankers of his desire for some reform in currency legislation which when put into practical operation, will meet all the legitimate demands of trade. Two plans are being considered by the bankers, one proposed by the bankers' committee, which contemplates the appointment of a non-partisan commission of seven members, of which the Comptroller of the Currency shall be one, to pass on all applications for banks for permission to increase their circulation, and the other advanced by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, proposing to make the issue of credit currency automatic.

FOR FIFTH TIME SENTENCED TO DIE

Rawlings and Sons Warn Court
That Their Blood is on
Its Hands.

VALDESTA, GA., November 12.—J. G. Rawlings to-day for the fifth time, was sentenced to death, Monday, December 2d, being fixed for the date of execution. Before sentence was passed to-day, Rawlings protested the innocence of himself and sons, concluding with a warning to the court: "If you do not give us a new trial our blood will be upon your hands." Rawlings, his three sons and Alf Moore, a negro, were convicted of the murder of two children of the Carter family, near Valdosta, more than a year ago. One of the sons was given a life sentence, the other four being under sentence, to be executed in December.

BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS' DEMONSTRATION

GIBRALTAR, November 12.—The British and French fleets to leave here for Tangier, in conjunction with a French fleet of warships, it will engage in a demonstration in Moroccan waters.

THREE SOLDIERS SHOT FOR STRIKING OFFICERS

KRANSNOIARSK, SIBERIA, November 12.—Three soldiers of the local garrison, who struck a sergeant and an officer yesterday, were immediately tried by court-martial and shot.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS DECLARE FOR OPEN SHOP

MOBILE, ALA., November 12.—All the building contractors of Mobile to-day declared for the open shop basis. As a result, 1,500 men in the building trades refused to work. Only one firm needed to the demand for a closed shop.

YOUNG CORBETT AND TERRY MCGOVERN TO FIGHT

NEW YORK, November 12.—Young Corbett and Terry McGovern have agreed to fight again during the first week in January, the number of rounds to be decided upon when the bid is accepted next Thursday.

C. J. Weiss, of Baltimore, has written to Joe Humphreys, manager of Terry McGovern, offering him seventy per cent, gross of the gate receipts for the McGovern-Corbett bout the same to take place under the auspices of the Echo Athletic Club of Baltimore. This club has an option of the largest public hall in Baltimore, and can comfortably dispose of 3,000 people, 50 of whom can be seated on the stage at the ring side. Weiss writes that this percentage should net the fighters something in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

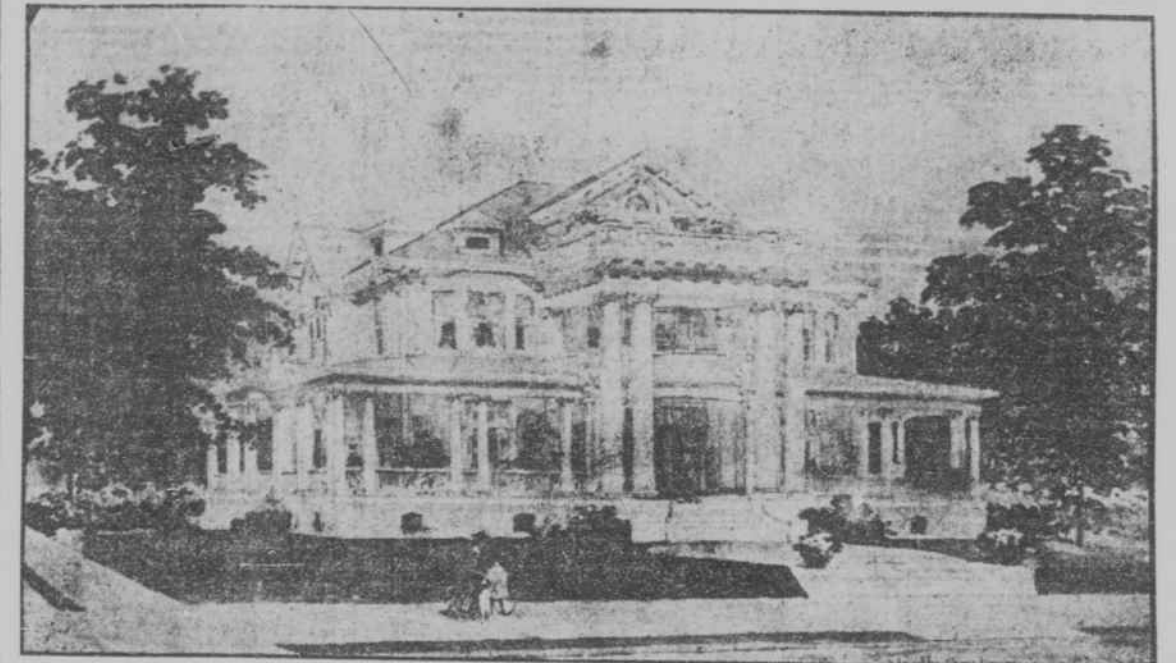
Mr. Valentine in Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 12.—Edward V. Valentine, of Richmond, is visiting in Boston for a few days on business regarding the purchase of the Jefferson Davis, which is to be cast at once in Providence. Mr. Valentine is accompanied by his wife and they are meeting many friends here.

Looking for Employer.

A colored woman from Danville, Va., who said she had been engaged by the family of Mr. Mark Woody, of this city, reached Richmond last night. Failing to meet any one at the station she was completely lost, and is now searching for her employer, whose address she does not know.

THE PROPOSED NORTH CAROLINA STATE BUILDING AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION



The above shows an excellent picture of the creditable building which will represent North Carolina at the Tercentenary Exposition, North Carolina's response was cordial and generous, and is typified in this beautiful structure, that will be one of the handiwork on the grounds. The plans for the building were drawn by Zimmerman and Lester, of Winston-Salem, N. C.

LETTER TO HAZEN BROUGHT RESULTS

Oyster Boat Slaves Given Their
Freedom by United States
Deputy Marshals.

THE CAPTAIN NOT ARRESTED

Men Haggard and Worn From
Abuse, Overwork and
Starvation.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, VA., November 12.—Nine men, all from Richmond, rescued at Tangier Island from absolute slavery aboard the oyster boat J. S. Whiting, a two-masted schooner and one of the biggest oyster boats in the Chesapeake, owned and mastered by Andrew Crockett, were brought here to-day by Deputy United States Marshals West and Miller.

The accounts of the hardships endured by the men during their enforced servitude, for the last five years, were told in connection with the new notorious oyster boat slavery. One of their number had been shot, others had been unmercifully assaulted, and all had been starved, given little chance to rest, and driven to labor to the limit of their endurance. The truth of their stories was borne out by their appearance. They looked haggard and worn.

Crockett Escaped.

The deputy United States marshals rescued the men yesterday afternoon. They had a warrant, too, charging poonance, for the arrest of Crockett, but the master had left the vessel about two hours before the marshals arrived. The boat was in charge of Mate Smith when the rescue was made, but he was not disturbed, as no charge had been preferred against him.

The names of the rescued men are: Robert Taylor, Luke Murphy, Nelson Woodridge, Charles Loran, Pete Hunter, Charles Williams, Joe Williams, Ed. Jenkins and John Henry Anderson. The first two named are young white men; the others colored.

A charge of opening and destroying United States mail addressed to the men aboard the boat will also be lodged against Crockett by his victims. They were not allowed to receive mail or send for it if Crockett could prevent it. Nelson Woodridge makes the charge that he obtained two of his letters.

The Letter to Hazen.

The rescue of the men was due to a letter which Woodridge surreptitiously gave a passing mail boat. This letter he said to have been addressed to Dr. Charles Hazen, of Bon Air, whom Woodridge knew. It told of the poonance which the men were suffering.

RUNNING MATES GIVE HEARST A DINNER

Tells His Hosts His Cause Will
Be Recognized as Just and
Patriotic.

NEW YORK, November 12.—A complimentary dinner was given to William Randolph Hearst to-night at Delmonico's by Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, W. S. Jackson, John S. Wain, Julius Hammer and F. W. Schuch, his associates on the Democratic and Independence League State tickets.

Besides Mr. Hearst there were twenty-five other guests, all of whom were either associated with him during his recent campaign for Governor, or were successful judicial candidates on the Independence League or other tickets. The banquet was private.

Mr. Hearst said he was proud of the cause he and his associates had fought for, and its partial success. That cause, he declared, was right and would be recognized as such as soon as the din and dust and confusion of the battle shall subside.

JOHN W. MOULTER KILLED BY WIFE

Disputed Over the Hiding Place
of a Deed and She Shot Him
Five Times.

A WOMAN OF HIGH TEMPER

Her Son Told Two Tales About
the Tragedy—The Woman
Claimed Self-Defense.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PELAKKI, VA., November 12.—John W. Moulter was shot and instantly killed by his wife here at about half-past 6 o'clock this morning.

The man was shot five times with a 32 liver-Johnson pistol, all of the bullets taking effect—once in the neck just below the chin, once into the side and through the heart, twice in the left arm, and once in the back. Any of these wounds except the ones in the arm would have been fatal.

John Moulter was the day foundryman at the Pulaski Iron Company's furnace, ranking next in authority to the superintendent. He had held this position for over two years, and drew a salary approximating \$125 per month.

He was a man about forty-six years old, and had lived with his wife more than twenty-five years. They had several grown children, all of whom were married and away from home except one boy, who was in the house at the time the tragedy occurred.

There were no direct eye-witnesses to the tragedy unless it was the son, a young man about 18 years old. He tells two stories in connection with the affair. Moulter then told her she had taken the shooting took place and did not see it, but another to the effect that he did see it, claiming that his mother did the deed in self-defense.

The shots were heard by several neighbors and the first to arrive at the scene was H. B. Peters, who was quickly followed by Rev. E. E. Lamb. Peters found the man Moulter lying in the yard, struggling in the throes of death. He was dead before the arrival of Mr. Lamb. Other neighbors hastily came in, and the coroner and the police were summoned and at the inquest that followed the wife told substantially the following story:

"She and her husband were standing in the kitchen about the stove when she asked him where a deed and certain insurance papers were. He claimed that they were in his trunk; she said they were not, but that he had hidden them. Moulter then told her that if the papers were not in his trunk she had taken them out, and this led to a quarrel, and the woman claims that her husband started towards her with a poker and that she ran into her room, returning with her pistol and shot him with every ball in it.

The first ball took effect directly under his chin, after which he evidently turned and she fired three times at his side, one shot entering the heart, the last shot taking effect in his back as he went out the door into the yard, where he fell and died after a brief struggle.

The woman was arrested and placed in jail to await her preliminary trial. There is apparently little sympathy for her in the community, as her husband was supposed to have been a harmless and peaceable man.

KISSES FATHER'S CORPSE: DIES OF BLOOD POISON

TRINIDAD, COL., November 12.—Because she kissed the face of her dead father, who she had nursed until death, a young girl, Enaline Martinez, twenty years old, yesterday followed him to the grave.

SIX MEN KILLED, FIVE HURT, BY BOILER EXPLOSION

CLEVELAND, O., November 12.—Six men were killed and five seriously injured to-day when a boiler in the power-house of the Lake Shore Railroad, in a suburb of Cleveland, blew up. The men were working close to the boiler, building the foundation for a dynamo, when the explosion occurred.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION

Advance Guard of the General
Association of Virginia Hold
Their Meeting.

SUMMER BIBLE SCHOOL

Baptist Hosts Flocking Into
Richmond to Attend Eighty-
Third Annual Meeting.

The State Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of Virginia began at Grove Avenue Baptist Church last night with a large attendance present and an interesting opening program.

The union throughout the State manages their own affairs in such manner as seems fit to each, and hence the State organization has but little real business to transact. It is merely a body for conference and the discussion of methods for carrying on the particular work that the Baptist young people have undertaken to do and formed their unions to accomplish. Last evening's session, as a forerunner of the Baptist General Association, was a feast of earnest Christian worship and oratory. The entire service was interspersed with musical selections.

Professor W. A. Harris, the president of the union, called the meeting to order, and Rev. W. L. Ball, pastor of West View Baptist Church, conducted the devotional exercises, which lasted twenty minutes.

Missionary Education.

President Harris, after speaking briefly of the aims and objects of the Young People's Union, introduced Rev. E. L. Grace, of the Broadview Memorial Church, who delivered an able address, his subject being "Young People and Missions." Mr. Grace started out with the contention that the weak point in the mission of the Baptist training in the past has been the neglect in the matter of informing the children on the great subjects of missions. He would not underestimate the value and importance of proper teaching in Sunday-schools and Young People's Unions all of the history of the Holy Land and the lives of all of the great prophets and apostles, but he declared it is equally important to teach the children and the young people something of the wonderful work of Jehovah in the world to-day. The young people and the little children should be made as well acquainted with the life and work of Jesus and Jesus and Jesus, as with Elijah and the other prophets.

The speaker related to know that steps are being taken by the mission boards of the Baptist denomination and by the churches to make this weak point strong, and predicted that the time is near at hand when the geography of the church's mission fields and the work going on in those fields will be taught and told about as earnestly and as faithfully in Baptist Sunday-schools as have always been the geography of Palestine and the work of God in that land. The way to make true missionaries those to go to the work in the field and those to remain at home to stand by and support the field workers, is to instruct the young people fully in

(Continued on Third Page.)

VILLAREAL TO FACE CHARGE OF TREASON

Mexican Will Be Sent Back to
Home Government for Punish-
ment—Revolt Leader.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Antonio Villareal, who is under arrest at El Paso, Texas, is to be deported to Mexico, where he will face charges of treason brought against him by the Mexican government. After conference between officials of the State Department, the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce and Labor, it was decided that Villareal should be sent back to his native country because of crimes committed by him before his immigration to the United States, which made him an alien person to enter this country.

Villareal was the leader of the Mexican revolutionary movement in St. Louis, which gave utterance to its doctrine through the newspaper Regeneracion.

FORTY-SEVEN ARE SNUFFED OUT IN RAILWAY WRECK

A Collision on Baltimore
and Ohio Causes Much
Loss of Life.

PITIFUL SCENES IN CHICAGO DEPOT

Relatives of Those Killed Out-
right or Burned Agonize in
Suspense, Well-Nigh
Certain Loved Ones
Have Been
Killed.

Casualties of One Day on American Railroads

Wreck at Woodville, Ind.	Dead.	Injured.
Explosion at Collinwood, Ohio	47	38
Wreck at Sargent, Cal.	5	5
Wreck at Detroit	1	3
Wreck at Watertown	0	4
Total	60	51

CHICAGO, ILL., November 12.—More than one-half the passengers on an immigrant train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were killed and injured in a collision to-day between the passenger and a freight near Woodville, Ind.

One hundred and sixty-five passengers were on the train. Of these forty-seven were either killed outright or were burned to death in a fire that broke out in the wreckage immediately after the collision. The names of all of the dead will probably never be known, as forty-five of the bodies were consumed in the burning. The other five were identified. Thirty-eight people were injured and several of these will die. Eighty others escaped unhurt, but lost nearly all their baggage and clothing.

Of some employees of the railroad company, but just where the blame lies has not as yet been determined. The passenger train, which was loaded with Russian, Jewish, Slavonian and Poles, all of the recent arrivals in this country and the recent arrivals at Chicago or points in the Northwest, was the second section of a through train from Baltimore.

The engineer of the freight train, No. 68, on instructions received at Woodville, Ind., waited at a siding at Hahoback, Ind., to allow the immigrant train to pass. One report is that the engineer of the freight train had not been informed that the passenger train was running in two sections; the other is that the first section of the passenger train carried no lights or signals of any kind indicating that a second section was close behind.

Dense Darkness.

As soon as the first section of the immigrant train had passed the switch at Hahoback, the freight train started eastward. A dense fog was falling, which increased the darkness of the night, and, as the freight was round a sharp curve just west of Woodville, the second section of the immigrant train came in sight at a short distance away, heading toward Chicago at the rate of forty miles an hour. The two trains came together with unslackened speed, and in the crash six passenger coaches and several freight cars were knocked into kindling wood, and together with the locomotive went rolling down the trestle embankment.

Fire broke out almost immediately in the wreckage, and although a number of the injured were saved by the desperate efforts of the train crew and surviving passengers, the greater part of those who were pinned down in the debris were burned to death. The flames spread through the wreckage so rapidly that it was impossible to save a number of people who were only slightly hurt, but were consumed by the fire. Those who were not burned were burned to death. The crash of the collision was so great that a number of farms and other residents of the neighborhood came hastening to the scene, but they could do nothing but lend assistance to the injured who had already been taken from the wreck.

Nine Cars Burned.

All of the six cars of the immigrant train were burned, as were three freight cars. Relief trains were at once sent out from South Chicago and from Valparaiso, Ind., with every available physician, and every possible aid was given to the injured. A large number of relatives of passengers on the ill-fated train were in Chicago awaiting their arrival, and when the report was received that many had been killed and injured in a wreck, the scenes along the Baltimore and Ohio depot were heart-rending. Men were there who had come to this country to escape the massacres in Russia, and who, after months of hard work, have saved enough to pay the passage of members of their families, and their grief when they became aware that possibly all their sacrifice and effort had resulted only in the death of those whom they had sought to bring to them was pitiful. Crowds of Russians and Poles awaited around the depot all day for news from Woodville, and when, late in the afternoon, a train came in bringing the thirty-eight injured, all of whom were taken to Mercy Hospital for treatment, it was with the greatest difficulty that the police were able to open a passageway for the wounded.

Several of the foreigners became so excited that they attempted to attack depot attendants, whose uniforms led them